Numb. 523.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

FROM DECEMBER 14. TO DECEMBER 21. 1738.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Novemb. 3.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the General Aſſembly of this Colony met; when a Meſſage was deliver'd to the Houſe of Burgeſſes from the Governor, That his Honour requir'd their immediate Attendance in the Council Chamber; accordingly the Houſe went up, and the Governor was pleaſed to ſay, "That he was ſorry for the Occaſion; but "that they muſt return to their Houſe, and proceed to the "Choice of a Speaker; whom they were to preſent to Him "the next Day, at 12 o'Clock." The Houſe being return'd, Mr. Corbin put the Houſe in Mind of the Governor's Command to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; and recommended Henry Fitzhugh, Eſq; as a Gentleman properly qualified for that important Truſt; which Motion was ſupported by Mr. Carter, Mr. Willis, and Mr. Hedgman.------ Mr. Harriſon mov'd, That Mr. Robinſon (of whoſe Abilities the Houſe had had ſufficient Experience) ſhould take the Chair; in which Motion Mr. Moſcoe, Mr. Mc'Carty, and Mr. Blair concurred.-----Mr. Curtis mov'd for Electing Mr Conway; and was ſeconded in his Motion by Mr. Embry.--- And after ſome Time ſpent, Mr. Robinſon was choſen Speaker; and accordingly he was conducted to the Chair by Two Members: And being there placed, made a Speech to the Houſe, expreſſing "The juſt Senſe he had of the Honour the Houſe had conferred upon him; acknowledging his particular Satisfaction he had in their Approbation; and declaring his Dependance upon the Houſe, for their Advice and Aſſiſtance."

Yeſterday the Houſe of Burgeſſes waited on the Governor in the Council-Chamber, and preſented their new Speaker to his Honour, who was pleas'd to declare his Approbation of their Choice; and then made the following SPEECH

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

AS the Happineſs the People of this Country enjoy, is principally derived to them from the Wiſdom of their Aſſemblies; and you are now met to take ſuitable Reſolutions, not only as the Judges, how far each Inhabitant, but even your Sovereign Himſelf, is intereſted in your Debates; I may venture to pronounce, the Truſt they have repoſed, could not be better placed, than in the Perſons I am ſpeaking to.

That in Societies well conſtituted, there ſhould be ſo frequent Occaſion of making new Laws, or altering old Ones, muſt not be looked upon altogether as an Inſtance of the Weakneſs and Fallibility of Human Judgments; but by us, rather as an Evidence of the Prudence of thoſe temporary Eſtabliſhments, to which the Changes we have hitherto undergone were limited: For, by adapting our Laws, at ſuch different Seaſons, to Circumſtances that could not well be foreſeen, we have gradually advanced towards the common Utility, and been led on to an Improvement, in which, with our uſual Care and Caution, you may with Safety proceed.

If this Argument is confirmed by Facts, and juſtified by Experience, and it be withal conſidered, that in a Diſpute concerning the Uſefulneſs of any Law, the Preſumption is always in Favour of the Law already in Being; I am perſwaded, nothing can be thrown into the other Scale, that will weigh with You, or Thoſe who hold the Ballance.

Plainer Application I would willingly forbear: But when we have a Law that has given almoſt general Satisfaction both at Home and Abroad, if in ſuch a Law, the Rich only excepted, all Orders and Degrees of Men among us have found their Account; if every Innovation induces alſo a Stagnation of Trade, or gives a Check to its Vigour; if, with the preſent State we are in, our Duty to His Majeſty, and the Advantage of our Country, are apparently conſenting; in a Word, if, with it we muſt proſper, and without it ſubject our ſelves to great Inconveniences, not to ſay inevitable Ruin: Surely, theſe Conſiderations, as they merit, will meet with your Regard, and convincingly encourage you to vote for the Continuace of a Law, teeming with ſuch Requitals for your ſelves, and your lateſt Poſterity.

I could not ſuppreſs my Thoughts; and therefore you muſt excuſe what I anticipate with ſo good an Intention: Nor could I anſwer it to my ſelf, if, for want of my earneſt ſollicitations, a Law ſhould ſuffer the leaſt Intermiſſion, which tends ſo much to the Credit, and contributes ſo much to the Wealth of *Virginia*.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

The late Incurſions of the Indians, and the Murders they have perpetrated on the Inhabitants beyond the great Ridge of Mountains, without Queſtion, will diſpoſe you to take proper Methods for their future Security.

I have endeavour'd to negotiate a Peace between the Northern Indians, under the Government of *New-York*, and the Cattabaws and Cherikees, being ſenſible whilſt they are at War, that Part of the Colony would be expoſed to the Ravages of both Parties: But the freſh Hoſtilities committed by the former, leaving no Hopes of Succeſs, the Safety of that Frontier muſt depend on your Councils and Aſſiſtance.

And I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Act you paſſed the laſt Seſſion, *for Confirming and better Securing the Title to Lands in the Northern Neck*, hath received a favourable Report from the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade, and the Committee of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; and that by the firſt Conveyance we may expect His Majeſty's Royal Approbation.

And now, *Gentlemen*, if I have any Influence, let me entreat you to be very wary and conſiderate in your Reſolves, leſt by purſuing wrong though well-meant Meaſures, inſtead of promoting you undermine what we have all of us ſo much at Heart.

For, with recommending my Sentiments to your ſerious Deliberations, I declare my ſelf faithfully devoted to your Service, and ready on all Occaſions, to do every thing in my Power to make you eaſy and happy; and zealous for the Honour and Intereſt of my Royal Maſter, I will always prefer the Good of the Publick, to every other Conſideration.

Novem.

Novemb. 10. On Saturday last the following Address was presented to his Honour the Governor.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL, *in* ASSEMBLY, *to the Honourable* WILLIAM GOOCH, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA.

SIR,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of this His Colony and Dominion, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to return your Honour our most sincere Thanks, for Your Affectionate Speech, at the Opening of this Session.

It is with equal Pleasure and Gratitude, that we observe Your continued Zeal for promoting the General Prosperity of the People under Your Government; and are truly sensible how much it is our Duty to concur with Your Honour, in all necessary Means for continuing and establishing that righteous and equal Regulation of our Commerce; by which the Reputation and Value of our Staple hath been encreased beyond that of our Neighbours.

We are greatly affected with the Misfortunes of the People settled beyond the great Ridge of Mountains, exposed to the cruel Incursions of the Indians: And since Your repeated Endeavours for Securing the Quiet of our Inhabitants by negociating a Peace between the barbarous Nations, by whom they are continually harrass'd, have prov'd ineffectual, we shall be ready to join in all proper Measures for their future Safety, and the Extension of His Majesty's Dominion on that Frontier.

It remains, Sir, that we return You our grateful Acknowledgments for Your zealous Recommendation of the Act passed last Session, *For Confirming and better Securing the Titles to Lands in the Northern Neck*, whereby it hath received so favourable a Report from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and the Committee of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and we hope will soon receive His Majesty's Royal Approbation. As this fresh Instance of Your tender Concern for the Quiet of the People in that Part of Your Government, cannot but endear your Conduct towards them; so we hope it will ever be remembred, amongst the many other Blessings derived to this Colony, under Your prudent and just Administration.

To which ADDRESS *the Governor was pleased to give the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with great Satisfaction, I receive this obliging Address; and I heartily thank you for the many kind Expressions of your Regard to my Administration.

The affectionate Assurance of your ready Concurrence in the Measures proposed for the Service of the Publick, gives me the greatest Encouragement to hope, that assisted by a Council, zealous for the Honour of our Sovereign, and the real Interest of Virginia, *our Trade will be continued on the Solid Basis of Justice; whereby, an advantageous Commerce for our Mother Country, and the Prosperity of This, can only be established.*

Novemb. 10. On Monday last the following ADDRESS was presented to His Honour the Governor:

To the Honourable WILLIAM GOOCH, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of BURGESSES.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, met in a General Assembly, full of grateful Sentiments for the favourable Opinion You are pleas'd to entertain of the Representative Body of the People of this Colony, expressed in your kind and affectionate Speech to the Council and this House, humbly desire to return our unfeigned Thanks for the same, as well as for the Pains and Trouble you have taken, in obtaining a favourable Reception to the Act passed last Session, *For Confirming and better Securing the Titles to Lands in the Northern Neck*: A Law tho' not of universal Concern, yet affecting a very large and considerable Part of the Inhabitants of *Virginia*; and by which the Proprietors of those Lands, before under Doubts and Apprehensions concerning their Titles, will have their Estates secured to them, and their Posterity. Those who more immediately reap the Benefit of this equitable Law, must confess that however well disposed their Country was to relieve them, it is to the Interposition of Your good Offices, they will be indebted for the Sanction of his Majesty's Royal Approbation; which alone can effectually secure them in the quiet Enjoyment of their Rights. And as this Reflection must raise in them suitable Sentiments of Gratitude and Acknowledgment, so it serves at the same time to convince us, that amidst your unwearied Endeavours for the general Good, you do not think the Interest of Particulars unworthy Your Care and Concern.

The long and happy Experience we have had of Your just and upright Administration; the constant Course of Your Conduct; and the Readiness You have shewn, upon all Occasions, to promote the Good and Welfare of this Colony, lay us under the strongest Obligations, to pay the utmost Deference and Regard to Your Advice; which, it would be the highest Ingratitude not to own, we have always found directed to the Publick Good.

And we beg Leave to assure You, that we will most heartily and zealously concur with You, in all such Measures as may conduce to the Honour and Interest of Our most Gracious Sovereign; to the Preservation of this Colony, and to the Security, Happiness and Prosperity of the People we represent. These great and good Ends we may hope in some Measure to effect, by proposing You as our Pattern and Example; and by pursuing your wise and wholsome Counsel, to be wary and considerate in all our Resolves.

Permit us, Sir, in the Name of the whole People of this Colony, to give You the strongest Assurances of our Duty and Regard, and of the Confidence we place in your Promises, to do every Thing in Your Power to make us easy and happy: It would be indeed unpardonable to doubt of it, after the many & repeated Instances You have given of Your Kindness and Affection, through the whole Course of Your Administration. May You long continue to govern a happy and contented People.

To which the Governor was pleased to give the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for this very kind Address: Your Zeal for the Honour and Interest of our most Gracious Sovereign, the Satisfaction you express in my Administration, and the Assurance you give me of your Regard to my Advice, leave me no Room to doubt, but that, thinking my Example worthy of your Imitation, you will pursue those Measures, upon which Experience has taught us, a successful Trade for your Mother Country, and the Prosperity of your own, so much depend.

And you may at all Times rely upon my Endeavours to secure the just Rights of any Part, as well as to promote the true Advantage of the whole Body; with this Confidence, that if it were in my Power I would give you more essential Tokens of my Esteem.

Novemb. 17. On Wednesday the 15th Instant the following Petition of the People called Quakers, was presented to the House of Burgesses.

To the Honourable the Governor and Council, and Burgesses, met in General Assembly, at WILLIAMSBURG.

The Humble PETITION of the People called QUAKERS.

WE lay hold of this Opportunity with all Humility of Mind, to beseech You, That You would be pleased to consider the Case of our Society in this Dominion, who, for the most Part are the Descendants of early Inhabitants; and who, as well as our Ancestors, are, and have been subject to great Loss and Detriment in our Substance and Employment, by annual Seizures and Distresses made upon our Goods and Persons, on Account of Parish Levies: A Hardship we hope You do not desire we should lie under. And as we humbly conceive, it is in Your Power to relieve us, are therefore

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the more emboldened to lay before You this our preſent aggrieved Caſe; and the rather for that, as we have underſtood, You have been pleaſed to beſtow the like Favour on ſundry German Proteſtants, by exempting them from Pariſh Levies: We (being Native Subjects) are encouraged to hope You will charitably look on our Condition, and afford us ſome Relief: That being once freed from a Burthen, which we have long and patiently borne, we may be the better enabled to follow our Callings, for the Support of our Families, according to Faith and good Conſcience.

We need not, we hope, tell You, that in moſt of the Provinces under the Britiſh Government, our Friends ſit eaſy in this Behalf; either by a Charter of Privileges, or by a Special Law, made for that Purpoſe.

This, our Native Country, is the firſt Engliſh Colony, and immediately under Our moſt Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, who we hope looks on us to be univerſally attach'd to his Intereſt, and the Succeſſion of his Noble Houſe; and a People not uſeleſs nor inconſiderable in his Dominions: For

We pay all Taxes for Support of Government; we tranſgreſs no Laws of Trade; we keep back no Part of the Revenue due to the Crown; the Publick are not charged in the leaſt with our Poor: and we nevertheleſs willingly contribute to the Publick Poor, and endeavour to follow Peace with all Men.

To conclude we are not numerous, which makes it the leſs difficult for You to grant us ſuch Eaſe as we pray for: And are far from thinking, that ſuch an Indulgence would increaſe the Number of real Quakers; and for hypocritical Pretenders we ſhall hold ourſelves under Obligation to detect them; ſo as the Government ſhall not be impoſed on, nor Your Favour any ways abuſed: And further be pleaſed to know, it is for tender Conſcience Sake, and not willfully or obſtinately we have hitherto ſuffered, having ſuſtained more than treble Damages, for our Conſcientious Refuſal: And by the Aſſiſtance of Divine Grace, preſerved from Prejudice, againſt thoſe who have been moſt active againſt us; We hope it will pleaſe the Almighty GOD to put it into your Hearts to ſay AMEN, to the Prayer of our Petition; and alſo to hear our Prayers, which are for Your Tranquility and Happineſs, both in this World, and that which is to come.

Signed in Behalf of the Society called QUAKERS, *in* Virginia. } BY

JOHN CHEADLE,	THOMAS PLEASANTS,
ABRAHAM RICKS,	MATTHEW JOURDAN,
WIKE HUNICUT,	THOMAS NEWBY,
WILLIAM LAD,	THOMAS TROTTER,
ARMIGER TROTTER,	ROBERT ELLYSON,
PETER BENFORD,	JOHN CREW,
WILLIAM DENSON,	JOHN PLEASANTS,
WILLIAM OUTLAND,	SAMUEL SEBREL,
JOHN MURDAUGH,	SAMUEL JOURDAN,
EDMUND JOURDAN.	JOHN DENSON.

Novemb. 24. This Day Anthony Francis Dittond, who receiv'd Sentence of Death, at the laſt General Court, for the Murder of Mr. Evans the Coach-maker, was executed at the uſual Place near this City. He was a luſty Man, and after he had been turn'd off about 2 or 3 Minutes, the Executioner bore him down to ſtrangle him and put him out of his Pain the ſooner; in doing which the Rope broke, and the Man fell down ſenſeleſs and motionleſs; but in a ſhort ſpace of Time he recovered his Senſes, ſate up and talk'd again, begging the Miniſter and the Spectators heartily to pray for him. Then got into the Cart again himſelf, and was hanged till he was dead. His Corps was put into a Coffin; and we hear it is to be anatomiz'd by the Surgeons. Whilſt he was in Priſon, he confeſs'd the Murder.

His Honour the Governor has been pleaſed to reprieve John Davis, who was condemn'd the laſt Court.

We hear from Gloceſter County, That on Thurſday or Friday in laſt Week, the Son of one Mrs. Cozens, a Boy about 14 or 15 Years old, was found murder'd in his Bed, weltering in his Blood, having received a Cut on the Side of the Head, as if done with an Ax; and the Houſe was rifled and robbed. Mrs. Cozens his Mother, who lived in a lonely Manner within 4 or 5 Miles of Gloceſter Town, and had no other but this her only Son, and 'tis ſaid had ſav'd up a good Sum of Money, had Occaſion to go on that fatal Day, to ſit up with a ſick Neighbour, and would have taken her Son with her, but he choſe rather to ſtay at home and look after the Houſe by himſelf. In the Night, it's ſuppos'd, after the Boy was gone to Bed, ſome wicked Perſon or Perſons, got into the Houſe, broke open Cheſts and Boxes, to ſearch for the Money, (which ſhe had hid ſo ſecurely that they cou'd not find it) and after taking ſome Linnen and what other valuable Goods they tho't fit, murder'd the Child, to prevent Diſcovery, then went off, and have not yet been heard of. It's ſuppos'd, two Perſons were concern'd in it, ſome Tracts of Shoes, and others of bare Feet being ſeen about the Houſe.

His Honour the Governor has this Day been pleaſed to order a Proclamation to be iſſued, offering a Reward of 20 l. and a Pardon, to any of the Accomplices, (other than the Perſon who actually committed the Murder) that ſhall diſcover the Author thereof, ſo as he or ſhe be lawfully convicted.

The CONFESSION of *John Barnes*, alias *John Greenwood*, alias *John Thompſon*, alias *George Brown*; who was Executed at *Newark*,, in the County of *Eſſex*, *New-Jerſey*, on the 17th of *November* 1738; which is as follows, *viz.*

I WAS Born in Lancaſhire in Old England, and my Parents were but mean poor People, and both died when I was young; I was then bound out by the Town to labouring Work, till I was 24 Years old, but my Maſter gave me three Years of my Time; but I was brought up in Ignorance and had no Learning at all; then I was preſt to ſerve the Queen, and March'd as far as the City of Wincheſter, and there I Deſerted from my Company, and took a red Veſt-coat from my fellow-Soldier, which was the firſt of my following this wicked way of Pilfering: Then came back and hired my ſelf to labouring Work, to a Man of honeſt Report, but he had a bad Son, that perſwaded me to ſteal Wheat from his Father, and ſell it in Partnerſhip with him; Then I ſtole ſundry Cloaths from a Man near the Town of Preſton: Then I liſted myſelf a Soldier of my own free Will, but the Devil was ſtill buſy with me; I took a Fuſtian Frock from an Hoſtler in the Town of Preſton; and continued in that Service almoſt ſeven Years, then I was diſcharged for being too ſhort of Stature, and ſtole from my fellow Soldier a Coat, Veſt and Breeches, and went to my own Country again, and ſtole a Mare, Bridle and Saddle undiſcovered: I then went to Leverpoole and liſted my ſelf a Servant for four Years to Maryland, and when I was there three Years, I conſulted with a Servant Maid to run away with me, and ſhe took ſundry Cloaths from her Maſter for me, and from her Miſtreſs for herſelf, but we were catcht, and the People got their Cloaths again: Then I took ſundry Cloaths clandeſtinely from a Man in them Parts, and came to Philadelphia, and from thence

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to the West-Jersey, and stole from one John Brown, a Fuller by Trade, a piece of home-made Cloth, and then went to Work for one John Deen, where I and one John Price stole a Silver Tankard and five Silver Spoons and some Cloaths, and came to Philadelphia again, and from there to New-York, and listed my self a Soldier at Albany, and stole there from a Breeches-maker three Buckskins; then I and one wicked Man, whose Name was Roger James, joined together and stole sundry Sheep; then took sundry Cloaths from one Van Bruck, and a Gun and a Coat from Rinear, and a small piece of Linnen from one Hendrick Van Wee, and a small piece of Linnen at Esopas: Then I went to New-England, and at a Place called Simsbury I Stole sundry Goods out of the House of one Philip Harris; and took some Money and Cloaths from a Man at Seabrook, and a Horse at Hatfield; and some Linnen from a Man at Northampton; and some Cloaths at Middletown. Also this John Price would have me to rob a Merchant's Shop in Maryland, and I would not do it for fear of Corporal Punishment; and sundry Things from one Cresap in Maryland, and from a Man that lodged in his House; and six yards of Linsey Woolsy from a poor Woman in Philadelphia, and a Coat and Vest from a Butcher in the same Place; and sundry Cloaths from Mr. Wileman at the High-Lands; and a Mare from a Man, but I don't know his Name, at Middletown in New-England; from one Thomas Coleman I stole some Cloaths; and from Philip Arnel I took a Watch and two Rings, and one link of Gold Buttons, for that I was apprehended, and sold for two Years and a half; at Rhode-Island I stole out of a Sloop a Man's Coat, and Bed Quilt. At Penny Quid to the Eastward of Boston I stole some Cloaths from two Men, where I also committed a great Sin in parting a Man and his Wife, and keeping with the Woman; and at George's Fort I took a five Pound Bill out of a Man's Chest, and for fear that I could not carry it off I put it in the same Place again. And I kept Company some time with a Man's Wife at New-Castle upon Tine, and in Maryland, and committed the Sin of Fornication in sundry Places, as also Drunkenness, Swearing, and keeping bad Company. From a Woman at Woodbridge I took a Trunk with a few Pence, where I expected more; and from William Salter in Pennsylvania I stole two Gold Rings, and some Cloaths; as also some Cloaths from one Eag's near the same Place; and from one John Smith at Burlington I stole a pair of Shoes, and seven yards of Linnen; and from a Man at Freehold I stole a pair of leather Breeches; and as I was going along the Road I stole a Shirt and a Cradle Cloth, in East-Jersey; and a Handkerchief between New-York and Brunswick, out of a Boat; and from one Joseph Fowler I stole five or six Pounds in Money and some Cloaths, for which I was Condemn'd at West-Chester, and Repreived by the Governor of New-York. And Thomas Baily's House I robbed three Times, for which I now must Die, and hope all People will take Warning by me, and put their trust in GOD, *and not give way to the Temptations of the Devil, as I have done.*

N. B. This is as it was taken from his own Mouth, and read at the Gallows, at his Desire.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Stephen Jackson* on *Skuylkill*, near *Joseph Gray's* Ferry, a likely young Negro Man, who understands and can do all manner of Plantation Work very well, being brought up to it from his Youth.

TURNED out by the Post, being tired on the Road, about two Miles from *London Town*, a pretty large thin grey Horse, paces a little, branded on the near Buttock with a large Z. Whoever secures the said Horse so that he is had again, or carries him to Mr. *William Vernell's* shall there be paid *Ten Shillings* by

Dec. 9. 1738 *Richard Brett*, Deputy-Post-Master, at *Potomack*.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber *Samuel Martin*, on the Fourth Day of *October* last past, being then in *Virginia*, sign'd and executed a Note to a certain *Thomas Clark*, for the Payment of *Thirty Pounds Pennsylvania* Currency, for which Note I never received any Consideration: In Order therefore, that no Person may be imposed on by the aforesaid *Thomas Clark*, in taking an Assignment of the Note aforesaid, I thought proper to give this publick Notice to all Persons, to caution them against taking an Assignment of the Note aforesaid, because neither Law nor Equity will compel me to pay it, seeing I have an absolute Defeazance against the same.

December 21. 1738. *Samuel Martin.*

RUN away on the 16th Instant, from *Daniel Jones* of *Blockley* Township in this County, an Irish Servant Man, named *Dennis Kelley*, a short well-set Fellow, aged about 22 Years, with short black Hair, blinks with his left Eye, has the Brogue on his Tongue and a small Scar in the End of his Nose: Had on when he went away an old dark grey Coat with flat Pewter Buttons, a new blue grey Kersey Jacket with metal Buttons, Leather Breeches with brass Buttons, an oznabrigs Shirt, light grey Stockings, round-toe'd Shoes, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so that he is had again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward if taken within Twenty Miles of this City, and *Thirty Shillings* if farther, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Philad. Dec. 21. 1738. *Daniel Jones.*

RUN from the Subscriber, in *Northumberland* County, *Virginia*, on Sunday the 12th of *Nov.* Inst. two English Convict Servants; one named *Robert Shiels*, a Gardner; is a lusty well set Fellow, about 26 Years of Age, with long black Hair, but it's suppos'd may cut it off. His wearing Apparel was a coarse Felt Hat, two oznabrigs Shirts, a *Virginia* Cloth Jacket and Breeches, and a large blue Jacket, old *Virginia* Stockings, and a Pair or more of Negro Shoes. The other named *William Roberts*, a Shoemaker, who also goes by the Name of *William Simmons*, is a middle siz'd Man, about 23 Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox; He has Letters on one Hand mark'd with Gun-powder, and on one of his Arms a darted Heart, and on the other Arm this Name, MARY ROBERTS. His wearing Apparel was an old fine Hat, a small Wigg, one fine Shirt and an oznabrigs one, a Swan-skin Jacket, an old Coat tarr'd and patch'd, old fine Cloth Breeches, blue worsted Stockings, handsome square-toe'd Shoes, and large brass Buckles. They went away in an old great Canoe. Whoever secures the said Servants, and brings or causes them to be brought to my House, in *Northumberland* County aforesaid, or *B. Franklin*, Printer in *Philadelphia*, shall have three Pistoles Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by *Peter Presly.*

N. B. They are bold stout Fellows and will make Resistance; and if taken, must be well guarded, or they will escape. *November* 17. 1738.

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Where *Advertisements* are taken in, and *Book-Binding* is done reasonably, in the best Manner.